SALGANIK, I.

Use every means for publicizing and introducing advanced technological practices. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.6:32-3 of cover Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Sredneaziatskoye pravleniye nauchno-tekhnicheskogo otdela mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva.
(Soviet Central Asia--Grain milling)

SALGANIK, K.P.

Preliminary results of treating tuberculous meningitis without subarachnoid infusion of streptomycin. Sov.med. 21 no.11:110-113 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A. Semashko (glavnyy vrach B.N.Shirokov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'- prof. R.A.Patushinskaya)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use
tuberc., meningeal, intramusc. infusion with isoniazid)
(ISONIAZID, ther. use
tuberc., meningitis, with intramusc. streptomycin)
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.
isoniazid & intramusc. streptomycin)

Salganik, K. P.

SALGANIK, K.P.

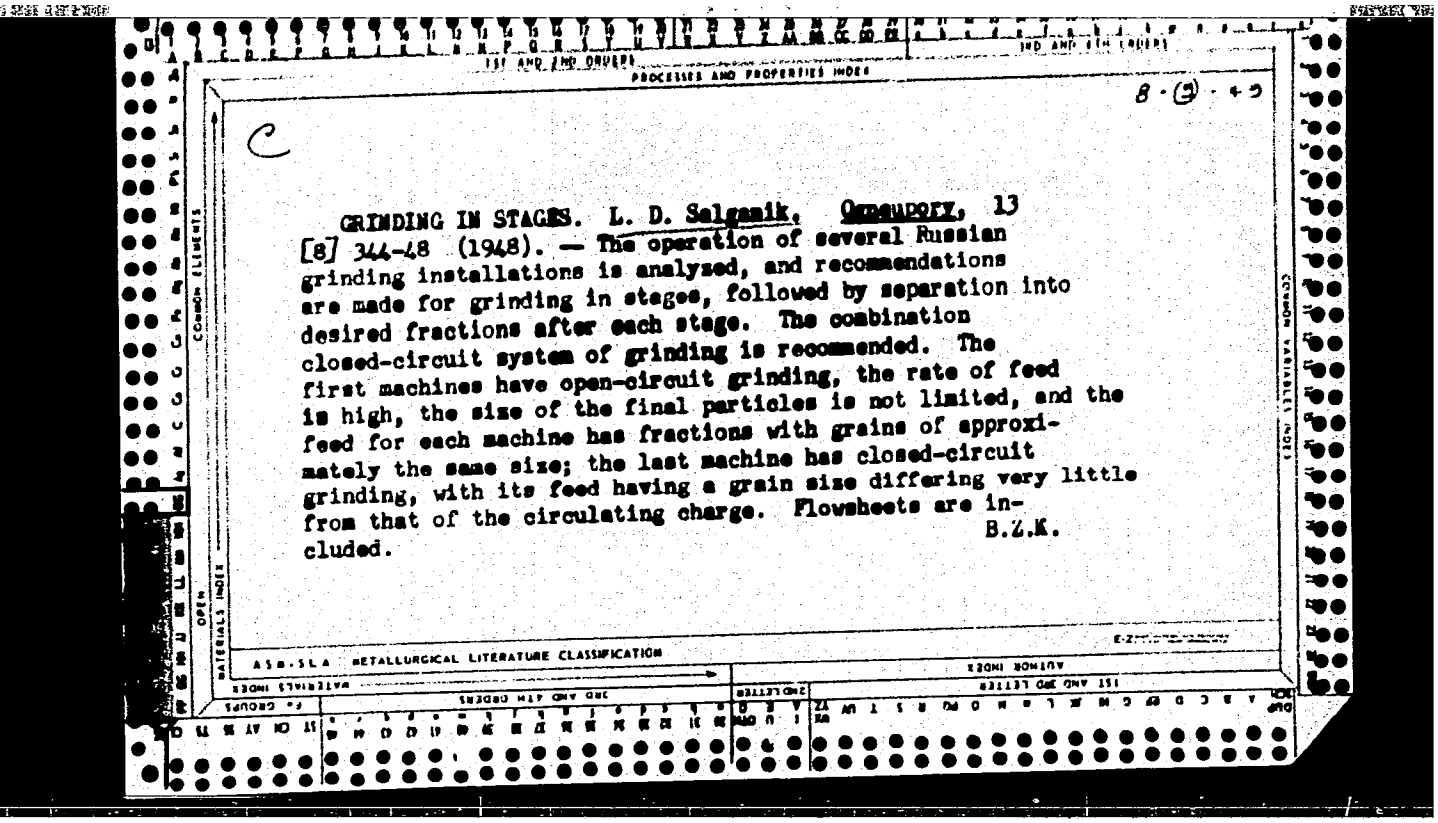
Preliminary results of treating tuberculous meningitis without subarachnoid injection of streptomycin [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.1:40-43 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko (glavnyy vrach B.N.Shirokov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. R.A. Patushinskaya)
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SALGANIK, K.P.

ACTH in the treatment of tuberculous meningitis and miliary tuberculosis in children. Sov.med. 25 no.1:137-139 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR B.N.Shirokov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. R.A.Patushinskaya).
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (TUBERCULOSIS)
(ACTH)



8-(3)-45

C

GRINDING IN STAGES. L. D. Salganik. Ogneupory, 13 [8] 344-48 (1948). — The operation of several Russian grinding installations is analyzed, and recommendations are made for grinding in stages, followed by separation into desired fractions after each stage. The combination closed-circuit system of grinding is recommended. The first machines have open-circuit grinding, the rate of feed is high, the size of the final particles is not limited, and the feed for each machine has fractions with grains of approximately the same size; the last machine has closed-circuit grinding, with its feed having a grain size differing very little from that of the circulating charge. Flowsheets are included.

B.Z.K.

SALGANIK, L. D.

"Automatic Reject Device," Ogneupory, No. 7, 1949. Engineer, -c1949-.

SALGANIK, L.D., inzh.

Efficient technology in the manufacture of high-alumina refractories. Ogneupory 19 no. 3:99-104 '54. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze.
(Refractory materials)
(Alumina)

KULIK, A.I., inzhener; ROGACH, A.P., inzhener; SALGANIK, L.D., inzhener; PANIN, T.I., inzhener; OSTANIN, V.V., inzhener.

The use of high-alumina bricks in air preheaters. Stal' 16 no. 7:582-585 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy ogneupornyy i Konstantinovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Firebrick) (Heat regenerators)

KULIK, A.I.; SALGANIK.L.D.

Production of magnesite spout inserts for steel pouring nozzles.
Ogneypory 21 no.7:306-309 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Smelting furnaces--Equipment and supplies) (Magnesite)

SALGANIK, L. D.

AUTHORS: Dolkart, F. Z., Kulik, A. I., Salganik, L. D. 131-23-5-5/16
Skripnik, G. N.

TITLE: Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze (Opyt izgotovleniya magnezitovogo kirpicha na Chasov-Yarskom zavode imeni Ordzhonikidze)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 5, pp. 210-216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ya. L. Rigberg, A. V. Drazhnikova, V. A. Litvinskiy (deceased), T. S. Karmanova, M. P. Peresada, N. D. Tsepin, V. Ya. Miroshnichenko, A. D. Kulakova, A. V. Zatula participated in these tests. The results are of interest as a mass preparation without deposit, pressing of the unfinished pieces on mechanical presses, and burning in the tunnel kiln is not used in the "Magnesit", which manufacture magnesite bricks. In the first stage of the experiment (figure 1) magnesite powder of two types was used: MK of 60-70% fraction under 0,5 mm and another type of 30-35% fraction under 0,5 mm. The chemical composition of these two kinds of powder can be seen in table 1 and the characteristic of the masses in table 2. Furthermore the pressing drying and burning of the unfinished pieces is described. In figure 2 the way of inserting the unfinished pieces for burning is shown and in table 7 (lorries n. 1 to 4) the burning tem-

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peratures. By high strinkage (table 3) a considerable waste occurred. The chemical composition and properties (table 4) corresponded to the conditions GOST 46-89-49 with the exception of the deformation temperature under stress. In order to improve the quality of the bricks a magnesite mass with a definite content of the fraction o,5-o,88 mm was used, the characteristic of which can be seen in table 5. As these bricks did not fully correspond to the GOST standards, in the second stage of experiment masses were used, the moisture content and granulation of which are mentioned table 6. The unfinished pieces were burnt under a temperature regime which can be seen from table 7 (lorries 6,7 and 8). The way of inserting the unfinished pieces is shown in figures 3 and 4. The shrinkage during the burning is quoted in table 8 and the chemical composition as well as the properties of the burnt bricks in table 9. 96% bricks of first choice and 4% of second choice were obtained. Fihal conclusions:

1) By pressing on mechanical presses under a specific pressure of 5oo-1ooo kg/cm^2 and a course containing ~5o% magnesite of the fraction 2-o,5mm and 3o - 35% of the fraction below o,o88 mm products can be obtained which correspond to the GOST standards

Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze 131-23-5-5/16

with regard to volumetric weight.
2) Burning the unfinished magnesite pieces with a moisture content below 1% can be carried out in the tunnel kiln under the regime of burning magnesite-, chromite- as well as chromo-magnesite-, bricks. By economical insertion of the unfinished pieces the waste can be considerably reduced. In order to obtain good results in the manufacture without mass storage a well sintered magnesite powder with a minimum content of calcium oxide must be used. There are 4 figures, 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Products); Chasov-Yarskiy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Refractory materials - Production methods 2. Magnesite - Applications

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15 (2)

AUTHORS: Kulik, A. I., Safronenko, S. A., Salganik, L. D. SOV/131-59-7-2/14

TITLE: The Use of Electric Filters for Cleaning the Flue Gases of Rotary Driers (Primeneniye elektrofil'trov dlya ochistki dymovykh gazov sushil'nykh barabanov)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 293 - 299 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories) and the Leningradskiy filial Giprogazoochistki (Leningrad Branch of the Giprogazoochistka (State Institute for the Designing of Structures for Gas Purification)) for the dust collection from the flue gases of rotary driers, chose the electrical method by means of horizontal electric filters of the Ts-11,5 type. In 1958, a one-section electric filter was put into service. The scheme of the flue-gas dust removal of rotary driers is shown in figure 1, and described. The electric filter of the Ts-11,5 type is shown in figure 2. The precipitation of dust takes place under the influence of an electric field of high voltage. The dust deposited on the electrodes, which has lost its electric charge, is thrown into the bunker

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by means of vibrators (Fig 3). The purified gas is led into the atmosphere by a chimney 35 m high. The feeding of the electric filters by high-voltage current is carried out by means of electric units of the AFA-90-200 type. The putting into operation, and adjustment, of the electric filter is further described. Its working figures are indicated in table 1, and its electric working conditions in table 2. The scheme of the gas tester is given in figure 4, and the test results of the electric filters under different working conditions of the rotary drier are given by tables 3 and 4. The filtering plant consumes a total of 70 kw of current. The utilization of the dust permits the same quantity of clay to be saved, and the building and operating costs to be amortized in this way. Conclusions: Since March 1958, the electric filter has been working perfectly with a degree of dust removal of from 99.18 to 99.8%. After purification, the flue gases contain 157mg/m^3 of dust. The use of electric filters does not only purify the air in the factory and its surroundings, but also yields annual savings of 280,000 rubles when 5 electric filters are employed. Finally, the editors of the periodical recommend the installation of these electric filters

to other factories of refractories (see footnote 1). There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chasov-Yarskiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy im. Ordzhonikidze (Chasov-Yar Works of Refractory Products imeni Ordzhonikidze)

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Kulik, A. I., Safronenko, S. A., Salganik, L. D.

SOV/131-59-8-2/14

TITLE: Manufacture of Magnesite Casting Linings

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 8, pp 338-342 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1958 the Chasov-Yar Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze started above manufacture. The following persons participated in the work: Ya. L. Rigberg, K. Ye. Kapran, T. S. Karmanova, A. P. Zatula, P. S. Gaydar, K. I. Kotlyarov, L. V. Medvedev, V. M. Baris, G. N. Skripnik, and Ya. F. Yevtushenko (Footnote 1). On the basis of laboratory experiments the production scheme was introduced as shown in figure 1. Further, the charge- and grain composition are described. The lining was pressed on a 290-t friction press (Fig 2) and dried in the already existing tunnel drying plants. They were burnt in tunnel furnaces simultaneously with casting-ladle bricks at 1510° (see Fig 3). Burning conditions are represented in figure 4. The burnt casting linings are tested according to the specifications of GOST 5500-50. Unburnt casting linings are controlled in accordance with the provisional technical instructions of the Sovnarkhoz of the Stalino Economic Rayon. Furthermore, the practical testing of burnt and unburnt linings is

described and noted to be successful. After the magnesite casting linings had been tested they were subjected to a petrographic analysis by the Petrographic Laboratory of the UNIIO (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov = Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Refractory Materials) (see Footnote 2). Besides, its microstructure is described in detail. Conclusions: Casting linings pressed in a friction press and burnt in a tunnel furnace exhibit positive results when used in casting ladles. They comply with the quality specifications of GOST 5500-50 if they are burnt at 1500°. Unburnt magnesite casting linings also provide positive results under equal conditions, and can replace the burnt ones. The manufacture of magnesite casting linings is cheaper as turning and the resulting working processes are superfluous. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod im. Ordzhonikidze (Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze)

S/596/62/009/000/026/030
I003/1203

AUTHORS: Svirskiy, L. D., and Salganik, L. L.

TITLE: The reaction of protective enamel layers with steel at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam. v. 9. 1962. Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po zharoprochnym splavam (1961 g.), 183–187

TEXT: The adhesion of silicate heat-resisting coatings is a result of complex processes taking place chiefly on the metal-coating boundary. These processes are analogous to the electrochemical processes of corrosion of metals, and are due to the existence of micropores on the surface of the steel. The main depolarizer in these microelements is oxygen. The investigations on diffusion of Ca, Ni, Mo, Co, Si, Mg, and Al from the enamel into the steel led to the conclusion that the adhesion of enamel to steel may also be due to diffusion processes. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012577 S/0072/64/000/002/0033/0036

AUTHORS: Svirskiy, L. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Salganik, L. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: The role of electrical conductivity of fusion of priming enamels during the reaction with metal

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 2, 1964, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: electrical conductivity, priming enamel, enamel coating, bonding activator, cobalt oxide, cupric oxide, enamel, paint

ABSTRACT: The lack of a single generally acknowledged theory of bonding of an enamel coating with metal can be explained by the diversity of processes of reaction of a liquid priming melt with metal. Results confirm that the role of bonding activators in the prime coating (in the given case CoO) leads to its effect on electrical conductivity of enamel fusion. To some extent this causes intensification of the electro-chemical processes and determines to a significant degree the bonding strength of the primer with metal. This may be explained by the strengthening of the anode solution in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012577

the priming melt with an increased value of its electrical conductivity. During annealing of the enamel coating, the surface of the steel is not as rough as in annealing of the priming which contains cobalt oxides. This is the basic cause of the extremely low strength of bonding with steel of the prime coating containing cupric oxide as bonding activator. The processes of electro-chemical corrosion of metal during annealing of prime coating are not the only determinations of strength and character of bonding but also the diffusion processes, the effects associated with adhesion of fusion to metal, etc. Research on electrical conductivity of liquid prime enamel fusions in connection with the processes of their reaction with metal opens new ways of increasing the bonding strength of the coating with metal, improves their quality and the development of coatings without priming. Orig. art. has: 4 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina (Kharkov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KUSHNER, KH. F.; KOSTIN, L. G.; DOBRYNINA, A. YA.;
ZUBAREVA, L. A.; SALGANIK, M. G.; SAMOLETOV, A. I.

"The Use of Small Doses of Gamma-Radiation for the Improvement of Some Commercial Qualities of Hens"

Report Submitted for the Twelfth World's Poultry Congress Sydney, Australia 10-18 Aug 1962

DOBRYNINA, A.Ya.; KOSTIN, I.G.; ZUBAREVA, L.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: SAMOLETOV, A.I.; SALGANIK, M.G.

Results of irradiating hen's eggs using small doses of gamma rays. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:332-344 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tekhnicheskiy rukovoditel' Tomilinskoy ptitsefabriki (for Samoletov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy tsekhom inkubatsii Tomilinskoy ptitsefabriki (for Salganik).
(Eggs) (Gamma rays—Physiological effect)

GINZBURG, R.S.; SALGANIK, M.M. (Kiyev)

Clothiers of the Ukraine struggle for an economical utilization of fabrics. Shvein. prom. no.3:11-13 Je-Jl [i.e. My-Je] '61. (MIRA 16:11)

BELOTSERKOVSKIY, Grigoriy Bentsionovich; SAYBEL', A.G., kand. tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SALGANIK, P.O., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red. izd-va; PUKHLIKOVA, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Radar apparatus] Radiolokatsionnye ustroistva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 431 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Radar)

SALGANIK, R.I.

Effect of thyroid hormone on utilization of proteins introduced into the organism. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.6:649-654 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 25:1)

1. Biochemical Laboratory of the Scientific-Research Institute of Nutrition of the Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR.

SALGANIK, R.I.

Arginase in gastric juice. Vop. pit. 13 no.6:36 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR

(GASTRIC JUICE,
arginase)
(AMIDASES,
arginase in gastric juice)

SALGANIK, R.I.

USSR.

Plasma and tissue protein metabolism of growing white rats studied with the aid of labeled methionine. R. I. Salganik. *Biokhimiya* 19, 641–4(1954).—Three groups of white rats were used: 1.5–2 months; 4–5 months; and 20–24 months old. For 7 days prior to the expt. animals were fed a diet consisting of casein 20, starch 42, margarine 24, dry bakers' yeast 8%, salt mixt. 4, vitaminized fish oil 2%; total daily food consumption av. for all groups was 10–13 g./100 g. bodyweight; consumption of protein 2–2.4 g./100 g. body weight. At the end of the 7th day methionine S^{35} was given the animals subcutaneously following a preliminary 6-hr. period of starvation. Animals were then killed at different time intervals, the blood was collected and citrated, and tissues of the liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys appropriately extd., purified, dried, and finely ground, and their radioactivity detd. Results indicated that the renewal of proteins in the kidneys of young rats proceeded at a rate higher than in old rats. In all other tissues studied the rate of protein renewal was higher in the older rats.

B. S. Levine

SALGANIK, R.I.

"The Temperature of the External Medium Influencing the Velocity of Inclusion of Radiomethionine into Proteins of Tissues", in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, published by the Cosmedizdat Publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

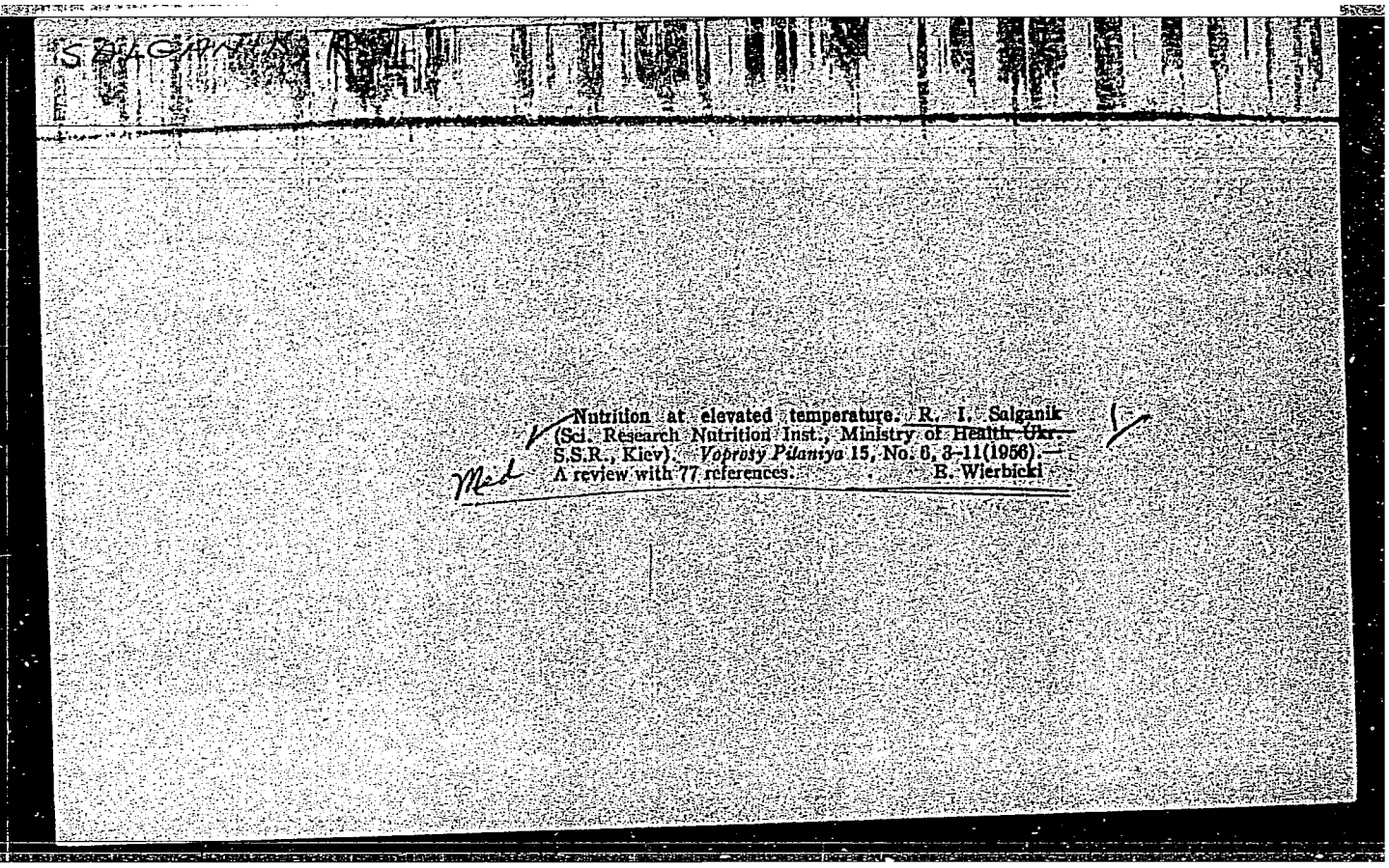
So: 1100235

SALGANIK, R.I.

Effect of the physiological condition of the body on the plasma protein's capacity for binding methionine-S35 in vitro [with summary in English]. Vop.med. khim. 2 no.6:424-427 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR, Kiyev.

(METHIONINE, metab.
eff. of various physiol. cond. on rat plasma protein capacity to bind methionine in vitro)
(BLOOD PROTEINS, metab. of rat plasma proteins
binding capacity, eff. of various physiol. cond. on binding of methionine in vitro)



Nutrition at elevated temperature. R. I. Salganik (Sci. Research Nutrition Inst., Ministry of Health Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 15, No. 6, 3–11(1956).—A review with 77 references. R. Wierbicki

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 59

677. INCORPORATION OF GLYCINE-1-C^{14} INTO NUCLEAR PROTEINS OF ANIMAL CELLS WITH REFERENCE TO SOME EFFECTS UPON DNA OF THE NUCLEI (Russian text) - Salganic R.I. Biochem. Lab., Res. Inst. of Nutrit., Min. of Hlth of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, USSR - BIOKHIMIYA 1958, 23/3 (377-381) Tables 4

Injury caused by DNase or by X-rays to DNA of the nuclei isolated from the thymus of calves or puppies reduces the incorporation of glycine 1-C^{14} into nuclear proteins. The incorporation of glycine 1-C^{14} into nuclear proteins is resumed upon addition to the incubation medium of DNA obtained from the thymus of animals of the same or of different species. Addition of DNA to intact nuclei does not affect glycine 1-C^{14} incorporation into nuclear proteins. (II, 1, 5, 14)

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], K. V., [illegible], L. [illegible], [illegible], A. [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], N. A., [illegible], N. V., [illegible], A. T.

"Experience of physiological substantiation and inculcation of rational nutrition for workers in hot shops."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

SALGANIK, R. I., MOROZOVA, T. M., KIKNADZE, I. I., DREVICH, V. F., GUBENKO, I. S., DADYKINA, N. V.

"Pyroninophilic Granules of Fractions Isolated Cellular Nuclei."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Division Academy of Sciences USSR, Novosibirsk.

SALGANIK, R. I., MOROZOVA, T. M., DREVICH, V. V., and GRYAZOVA, I. M. (USSR)

"Study of the Effect of Polyvalent Anions on the Resynthesis of Proteins in Insolated Cell Nuclei."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SALGANIK, R., kand.biolog.nauk

Atom and virus. Izobr. i rats. no.6:17-18 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey nuklienovykh kislot Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON) (VIRUS RESEARCH)

SALGANIK, R.I.; TOMSONS, V.P.; PROTAS, L.K.

Studying the effect of ribonuclease and desoxyribonuclease on the multiplication of the poliomyelitis virus in tissue culture. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:78-81 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(VIRUSES) (RIBONUCLEASE) (DESOXYRIBONUCLEASE)

SALGANIK, R.I.; MOROZOVA, T.M.; DREVICH, V.F.

A study of the resynthesis of desoxyribonucleic acid in isolated cell nuclei. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:399-407 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Siberian Department, Novosibirsk.
(CELL NUCLEI) (DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)

SALGANIK, R., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Rehabilitation of desoxyribonucleinic acid. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:10-13 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey nukleinovykh kislot Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(CELLS) (NUCLEINIC ACIDS)

SALGANIK, R.I., kand.biolog.nauk; SHTERNISHIS, Yu.S. (Novosibirsk)

Use of deoxyriboneclease in suppurative processes in the lungs. Klin.med. 40 no.6:95-100 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii nukleinovykh kislot i nukleoproteidov (zav. - kand.biol.nauk R.I. Salganik) Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(LUNGS--DISEASES) (DEOXYRIBONUCLEASE)

SAIGANIK, R.I.; GRYAZNOVA, I.M.; DREVICH, V.F.; MOROZOVA, T.M.

Mechanism of the stimulating effect of polyanions on protein synthesis in isolated cell nuclei following treatment with deoxyribonuclease. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.2:453-456 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Semenovym.
(CELL NUCLEI) (PROTEINS) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

SALIKHOV, S.S.

Converting a single-phase current system to a three-phase system (by means of a two-cell circuit). Izv.AN Uz.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk no.3:6-16 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
(Electric current converters)

SALIKHOV, S.S.

Two-element circuit for the conversion of a single-phase current system to a three-phase system. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 7 no.4:5-20 '63.

Method for an automatic search of the extremum of a function of several variables. 21-25 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.

SALIKHOV, S.S.

Determination of the coefficients of the basic equations of the steady-state modes of electrical systems. Izv. AN UzSSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 8 no.6:29-40 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i avtomatiki.

KEL'GINBAYEV, N.S.; SALIKHOV, S.Sh.

Etiology, clinical aspect and treatment of circulation insufficiency by means of cardiac glycosides. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.5:147-157 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KALIKHOV, V.D., YAKPOL'SKIY, M.Z.

Spectrophotometric study of lumogallion and its complex with gallium. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1299-1305 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kurskiy pedagogicheskiy institut. Submitted February 13, 1964.

SALIKHOV, V.V.; MALYSHEV, Yu. N.

Experience in the organization of the operation of telegraph communications in Vladimir Province to a system of direct connections. Vest. sviazi 21.no.4:21-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Vladimirskogo oblastnogo telegrafa (for Salikhov).
2. Starshiy inzhener Vladimirskogo oblastnogo telegrafa (for Malyshev).

(Vladimir Province--Telegraph)

S/167/61/000/006/001/003
D299/D303

AUTHOR: Salikhov, Z.M.

TITLE: Automatic tuning of radio transmitters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 9-19

TEXT: Existing methods are analyzed of automatic tuning of high frequency circuits. This analysis is related to the planned construction of an unattended short-wave transmitter with automatic tuning. The operating conditions of the transmitter require automatic tuning at any one of the four to five pre-assigned frequencies in the 4-20 Mc range. The existing systems of automatic tuning can be classified into 3 groups: 1) Systems with automatic tuning over a wide frequency range (SAT); 2) systems with automatic trimming of circuits (SATR), 3) mixed systems (SAT and SATR). The SAT are characterized by the fact that the tuning element is set into a position corresponding to resonance at the given frequency, only once. After completion of the working cycle, the SAT

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do not respond to changes in the natural frequency of the circuit. With respect to the source of the control action, the SAT can be divided into 3 groups: I) Systems having as the source of the control action one of the variable parameters of the stage to be tuned (e.g. the oscillation voltage at the circuit). Examples of such systems are the comparator system, the system of differential resonance curve, and the system of mechanical division of the angle of rotation of the control element. Among the systems of Group I, the comparator system is the most important and is described in more detail. The main elements of this system are a comparator which fixes the maximum level of the oscillation voltage and a mechanical device which provides for rotation of the tuning element in the required direction. Two types of comparator circuit are considered: For the tuning of intermediate stages, and of the output stage respectively. Group II): Systems which do not depend on the parameters of the stage to be tuned, but on the parameters of the other highfrequency stages. Systems of this group include servomotors and frequency systems. Group III) includes systems with external, independent control source. Such systems incorporate potentiometer circuits with electromechanical

Automatic tuning of ...

memory of the position of the control element or purely mechanical systems. The characteristic feature of SATR consists of the possibility of tuning irrespective of the rate of change of the natural frequency of the circuit, but the control signal requires at least 2 parameters of the stage to be tuned. SATR are more up-to-date than SAT. The range of applicability of each system (SAT and SATR) is discussed in brief. In the output stages of short-wave transmitters, a combined system (SAT and SATR) is more adequate than any of the two separately. Such a combined system leads to a considerable simplification; the SAT provides for the rough tuning only, and the SATR does the accurate tuning and keeps the circuit tuned under any disturbing factors. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 20 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: W.J. Bakez, Unattended Broadcasting Transmitter, Brit. communication and Electronics, v.2, no.11,1955, 64-68; V.R. Delong, Automatic tuning for high power transmitter, Electronics, v. 29, no. 7,1956, 134-137; W.L. Vervest and L. van Gorkom, Automatic tuning mechanisms using instantuners type SZ t 201/OR 202, Phillips telecommunication review, v.17, 1, 1956, 2-15; C.R. Ellis, K.Owen, and G.R.Weatherup, Transmitter tuned by

Card 3/4

Automatic tuning of ...

S/167/61/000/006/001/003
D299/D303

distortion indicater, Electronics, v. 30, no. 9, 1957, 180-183.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Automation of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1961

Card 4/4

S/024/61/000/006/011/019
E140/E335

6.4500

AUTHOR: Salikhov, Z.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: On a self-adjusting system for regulating the working conditions of a radio-transmitter

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika, no. 6, 1961, 77 - 84

TEXT: The radiated power of a transmitter is a function of many parameters, e.g. the anode supply voltage, the efficiency, exciting voltage amplitude, tuning of the tank circuit, loading factor etc. Meteorological conditions have their influence through the impedance reflected back from the antenna. Constraints in the form of permissible dissipations and nonlinear distortion in the case of telephony also exist. There are also mutual couplings between these various parameters. In order to construct an automatic system for adjustment of the load factor, tank-tuning and final-stage excitation it was decided to adopt a sequential system for seeking an optimum in which each parameter is adjusted during a separate time interval. A basic

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33704
S/167/62/000/001/001/004
D299/D304

L 4500(1331)

AUTHOR: Salikhov, Z. M.

TITLE: Automatic control of tuning and load of radio transmitters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk. No. 1, 1962, 5-18

TEXT: Automatic phase control is considered. The operating principle is set forth of an automatic tuning-system involving phase comparison. Such systems incorporate phase discriminators. Several types of phase-discriminator circuits are described. A circuit-diagram of the balanced phase discriminator is shown. It incorporates the 2 diodes Л1 (L1) and Л2 (L2). From the pertinent formulas it follows that the characteristic of the discriminator is symmetrical and passes through zero when the compared voltages are shifted by 90°, the maximum output voltage being determined by the smaller of the compared voltages, not exceeding double its value. From the derived formulas it follows that the output voltage of

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the ring-symmetrical phase discriminator is proportional to the phase shift between the 2 compared voltages; if these voltages are shifted by a multiple of 90°, the load current is zero. Thus, the operating conditions of this discriminator are similar to those of the balanced discriminator. The main advantage of the discriminator is its complete symmetry. By replacing one of the discriminators by a phase-shifting circuit, one obtains a nonsymmetrical discriminator from the symmetrical one. (The presence of 2 transformers constituted a shortcoming of the symmetrical circuit.) With regard to phase mixer incorporating triodes a circuit is described which makes it possible to limit the variations of the output voltage; thus, by appropriate choice of the displacement voltage E_d it is possible to obtain a lower limit, and by choice of the anode-voltage an upper limit. The obtained formulas show that the load current is zero for a phase shift of 90°, just as in the case of the ring-discriminator. The shortcomings of separate operation of frequency transducers and phase transducers can be overcome by combining them into a system. Two such systems are considered; in the

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Automatic control of ...

first, the transducers operate in succession, in the second - simultaneously. The first system incorporates the 2 transducers, a potentiometer, a commuter and the servomotor control-circuit. The accuracy of this system is determined by the accuracy of the phase transducer. The second (simultaneous) system incorporates the same elements as the first, with the exception of the commuter. In this case the accuracy of tuning is affected by the steepness of the characteristics of both transducers. For higher accuracy, it is necessary to use frequency transducers with little steepness. The merits and shortcomings of each system are analyzed. A combined system (comparator and phase-transducer) is described. The system also incorporates a control element and a servomotor. The operating principle is stated, showing that the phase transducer adjusts continuously the resonance circuit. This system has 2 shortcomings: It does not ensure speedy transition to another frequency and it incorporates too many mechanical elements. The above-mentioned systems could be considerably simplified if the tuning process would always start from the initial position. This means in practice that the tuning would be preceded by a readjustment, whereby the servo-

Automatic control of ...

motors would return the tuning elements to the initial position which it is most convenient to take as the position of the maximum of the inductance of the circuits. Methods are proposed for ensuring optimum load-resistance and also for keeping it at a constant value while the antenna parameters vary. A basic diagram is shown of a system of automatic loading of the output stage of a transmitter, used in practice. This system is, however, inconvenient in bad-weather conditions. There are 5 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: V. O. Stores. High-power transmitter tuning devices and the mechanical and electrical problems. Brit. Communication and Electronics, v. 4, no. 5, March 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Automation of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1961

SALIKHOV, Z.M.

Possibility for utilizing an extremum system for the self-tuning and self-loading of radio transmitters. Izv. AN Uz.SSR.Ser. tekh.nauk 6 no.2:9-16 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
(Automatic control)
(Radio—Transmitters and transmission)

L 8385-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EED-2/EWA(h) Pn-4 AFWL/AFETR/RAEM(a)/SSD/
APGC(b)/ESD(c)/ESD(dp)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) s/0167/64/000/003/0014/0024
ACCESSION NR: AP4048721

AUTHOR: Salikhov, Z. M.

TITLE: A principle for designing a self-adjusting control system for the operation of a radio transmitter

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 14-24

TOPIC TAGS: radio transmitter, tuning device, signal to noise ratio, radio noise, radio signal/SAP-2 automatic tuning system

Abstract: The application of a self-adjusting system for the fine tuning of the output stage of a radio transmitter is discussed. Increasing the power of the transmitter is the most simple and logical means of obtaining the maximum signal-to-noise ratio, thus ensuring a reliable operation of the channel, the transmitter, instead of the receiver, providing the maximum signal-to-noise ratio (considering heat and power limitations) is used as the basic criterion to design an automatic tuning system for the optimal operation of the output stage of transmitters. A proportional optimizer

Card 1/2

developed at the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR is used as the basis of the design of the circuitry of the automatic tuning system. One such system, the SAP-2, is described in detail.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Automation, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Dec62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000 JPRS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446820017-8"

L 44315-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EED-2 Pn-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5010125 UR/0167/65/000/001/0020/0027

15
14
AUTHOR: Salikhov, Z. M. 8 B

TITLE: On the dynamics of optimum methods for radio transmitter scanning

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 20-27

TOPIC TAGS: radio transmitter, scanning efficiency

ABSTRACT: The effective power Q of a radio transmitter is a function of the radio operating variables α_{nk}, α_z, α_s. To give a geometrical interpretation to the scanning process, it was assumed that the automatic scanning system (SAP) guaranteed the optimization of α_s. Then Q takes the form, $Q = A\alpha_{nk}^2 + B\alpha_{nk}\alpha_z + C\alpha_z^2$. The axes of this paraboloid are turned in respect to the coordinate axes at an angle $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{arctg}\frac{A-C}{B}$. SAP guarantees all-directional scanning by varying α_{nk}, α_z, α_s so that starting with any Q, after a time T_0, the maximum possible effective power Q_m is obtained with a precision ε. T_0, ε, and the interference-free nature of the system depend on the form of the static characteristics and on the dynamic properties of the object being scanned, the time deformation of these characteristics;

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010125

the time constant of the integrating section of the system, the time constant of the input inertial filter of the optimizing unit, the length of the step, and all of the elements which disturb the transmitter. The correct selection of the adjustments of all of the elements of the closed system and the calculation of the process variables is complicated by the fact that α is changed in discrete steps $\Delta\alpha$, the interval between which depends on the steepness of the static characteristics. The process of scanning from the initial point to within ε of the maximum point Q_m is called the transient scanning process. The time for this is the scanning time or transient process time. The motion within ε of the final point is the stable motion. The transient scanning is carried out in a number of rounds by one of three methods on the $\alpha_{nk}O\alpha_z$ plane. The first quadrant of this plane is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. A study of the three scanning methods suggests the simplest scanning and a simple solution for the control equipment required. In Fig. 1 line OF is the locus of points at which tangents parallel to the axis $O\alpha_{nk}$ touch the ellipses; OE is a similar line for tangents parallel to the axis $O\alpha_z$. The three methods are independent of the starting point. In the Gauss Zeidel method the scan is started parallel to the $O\alpha_{nk}$ axis. A test probe is made, and, if ΔQ is negative, the direction is reversed. If ΔQ is positive, the steps are continued until a negative ΔQ is experienced, which indicates that OF has been crossed. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010125

scanning is then shifted parallel to the $0\alpha_z$ axis and is continued. This process is repeated until the maximum point is reached. In the gradient method, a test probe is made in a direction parallel to $0\alpha_{nk}$ and parallel to $0\alpha_z$. Working steps are then taken simultaneously in both directions (in magnitudes proportional to the gradient in each direction) until the maximum point is reached. This method is independent of the orientation of the ellipses, while the former method is not. In the time separation method, scanning is conducted for a specified time parallel to one axis and then, if ΔQ is positive, switched to a direction parallel to the other axis. If ΔQ is negative, the scanning is continued in the original direction. This latter method has several advantages. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 equations

ASSOCIATION: Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i avtomatiki (Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering and Automation)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

SALIKHOVA, B.S.; SHVETSOVA, L.P.

Differences in the enzyme activity of cotton wilt pathogens.
Vop. biol. i kraev. med. no.4:103-106 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

USSR/Technical Crops. Oil Plants. Sugar Plants. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77740.

Author : Saidov, D.K.; Salikhova, G.T.
Inst : AS Uzbek SSR
Title : Influence of Carbonate-Magnesium Salting on the Intensity of Growth of the Root Systen of the Cotton Plant.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 2, 15-19.

Abstract: Field observations on the development of the root system of the cotton variety 108-F on soils salted with carbonate of Mg, conducted in 1954-1955 in the kolkhozes of Ak-Dar'yinsk, Ishty-Khan and Komsomol' rayons of Samarkand Oblast, showed that in these conditions the root system of the plants is developed weakly both in vertical and horizontal

Card : 1/2

SALIKHOVA, L.M.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3122

Author : Kanzafarova, D.A., Salikhova, L.M., Teplyakova, Z.G.
Inst : -
Title : Immediate and Remote Results of Treatment of the Chronic Myeloid and Lymphatic Leukemias with Embichin No 7 Series 5.

Orig Pub : Vopr. Krayevoy Patol. An UzSSR, 1956, Vyp. 7, 79-84

Abstract : 16 patients with chronic mycloid leukemia, 5 with chronic lymphatic leukemia and 1 with Hodgkin's disease were treated with intravenous embichin No 7 (0.01 mg/kg every other day). The dosage per whole course was 40 - 220 mg depending on the patient's condition, his ability to tolerate the drug, etc. Duration of remissions was 5-6 months, rarely up to 1 year, depending on the stage of the disease. The compound of series 5 caused fewer side effects than the previous series. It did not lead to an

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SALTYKOVA, M.M.

Vascular conditioned reflexes in schoolchildren depending upon the external temperature. Uch. zap. Cuvsk. gos. ped. inst. 35 no.1:10-25 '63.

Cardiovascular reflexes and the speed of motor reactions in school children. Ibid.:26-30 (MIRA 17:9)

SALIKHOVA, R. .

"An Investigation of Certain Commodity Characteristics of Acid Azo Dyes." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov, 24 Dec 54. (VM, 14 Dec 54)

Survey of scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/2 Derma-venereo. Feb 58

SALIKHOVA Z.Z.

435. CONGENITAL BILATERAL ANOPHTHALMIA WITH GONORRHOEAL CONJUNCTIVITIS (Russian text) - Salikhova Z. Z. ZAP. SOTS. ZDRAVOOKH. UZBEK. 1956, 4 (85)

A case of congenital bilateral anophthalmos is described in a child in whom there was not only maldevelopment of the eyes but also bacteriological evidence of N. gonorrhoeae in the orbital exudate. (S)

1. SALIKOV, A. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Heat - Transmission

7. Heat transfer from condensing steam to tube wall during the striking activity of steam. Izv. VTI 21 no. 9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

SALIKOV, A. P.

AID P - 2332

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 13/17

Author : Salikov, A. P., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : Some results on the use of solid fuel in gas turbines (News from abroad)

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 5, 54-58, My 1955

Abstract : The author describes different gas turbines manufactured by British and American companies and their operation with pulverized coal. Fourteen diagrams and drawings are included. Three English references, 1951-1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SALIKOV, A. P.

AID P - 2432

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 31/33

Author : Salikov, A. P., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Power Industry Abroad

Periodical : Elek sta 5, 59-62, My 1955

Abstract : The development of gas turbines in USA and western European countries is discussed. Data on gas turbines with capacities of 10,000-kw and over are presented in a table. Six diagrams and 2 drawings. Three English, references, 1953-1954.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

SALIKOV, A. P.

AID P - 2769

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 11/14

Author : Salikov, A. P., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Means of increasing initial temperature of gases in gas-turbines

Periodical : Teploenerg., 9, 55-58, S 1955

Abstract : A review of gas-turbine operation in America, of alloys and refractory materials used for their construction, the cooling system, etc. Six diagrams. Five American references, 1951-1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Salikov, A.P.

AID P - 4085

Subject : USSR/Power Eng.

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 10/14

Author : Salikov, A. P., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : English gas-turbine installations using peat.

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 12, 46-49, D 1955

Abstract : A report on peat treatment, processing and equipment used in England. Five diagrams. Fourteen English references, 1951-1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

112-57-8-16249

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 29 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Salikov, A. P.

TITLE: Application of Gas Turbines in Transportable Power Plants (Primeneniye gazovykh turbin dlya peredvizhnykh elektrostantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Energokh-vo za rubezhom (Power Utilities in Foreign Countries), 1956, Nr 4, pp 41-44

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

SALIKOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Gas turbine installations. Energetik 4 no.4:29-31 Ap '56.
(Gas turbines) (MLRA 9:7)

AID P - 5007

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 9/17

Author : Salikov, A. P., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Possible use of a gas cycle in nuclear power plants (News From Abroad).

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 9, 53-56, S 1956

Abstract : The author discusses this subject on the basis of information obtained from various periodicals on nuclear power plants in the U.S.A., England and Switzerland. 7 diagrams. 6 references.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P. (Cand. Tech. Sc.) 261

TITLE: The application of gas turbines in power stations for combined operation with steam sets. (Primeneniye gazovykh turbin na elektrostantsiyakh dlya kombinirovannoy raboty s parovymi agregatami).

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), Vol.4, No.4, April, 1957, pp.53-58 (U.S.S.R)

ABSTRACT: This article is a brief review of Western practice in the installation of gas turbines for combined operation with steam driven sets. The equipment described includes the Brown Boveri Velox steam boiler; the combined installation at the Arthur Hay station in Oklahoma, a station of West Texas Utilities, a small station at Bone in North Africa, a station at Tavazano in Italy, schemes for combined steam and gas turbine power stations of the U.S. General Electric Company, the combined scheme of the Burns and Roe Co. in the U.S.A. and the combined scheme of Professor Foit. It is considered that this latter deserves particular attention. 7 figures, 7 literature references (none Slavonic).

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Ash deposits in gas turbines when operating on heavy fuel oils. (Zol'nye otlozheniya v gazovykh turbinakh pri rabote na tyazhelykh mazutkh.)

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), 1957, Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 51 - 56 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The use of heavy fuel oil in open cycle gas turbines leads to deposit formation on the blades and to blade corrosion. A lot of work has been done to overcome these troubles. This article describes the present state of the question and considers ways of overcoming the difficulties. Fuel oils differ greatly in composition and, therefore, in their tendency to give trouble. Open-cycle gas turbines are very sensitive to ash deposition, as shown by published work on the Brown Boveri, C.A. Parsons, and B.T.H. Turbines, amongst others. Deposits are also formed on the surfaces of regenerative air heaters.

Incomplete combustion is one, but not the main cause of deposit formation. The mechanism of deposit formation is considered in relation to the composition and combustion of fuel oil. Particular attention is paid to the effects of vanadium and sulphur content. Consideration is given to the prevention of deposits by organising the combustion process with incomplete combustion of carbon, with reference to the work of Bowden, Draper and Rowling (Proc.Inst.Mech.Eng. No.3, 1953). Work that

Ash deposits in gas turbines when operating on heavy fuel oils. (Cont.)

has been done on the use of additives in fuel oil is described. Finally the results of purifying and centrifuging the fuel oil are discussed. The authors consider that the use of fuel oil additives and purification and centrifuging are the most promising methods, and that incomplete combustion of carbon holds little promise.

8 figures, 10 literature references (none Russian).

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P. Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Tulin, S.N., Engineer. 110-6-13/24

TITLE: Tubes with wire fins of optimum dimensions for the gas coolers of electrical generators. (Trubki s provolochnym orebreniyem optimal'nogo razmera dlya gazookhladiteley elektricheskikh generatov.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti"(Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol.28,No.6, pp.45-49 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The gas coolers of hydrogen-cooled alternators are located in the rotor frame and so it is important to make them as small as possible. To increase the cooling surface of the tubes, spirals of wire are wrapped round them to form cooling fins. It is, therefore, necessary to determine the best way of making such fins, selecting the wire diameter, the number of loops per turn, the width and height of the loops and the pitch. With this aim the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute in collaboration with the Troitskiy Electro-mechanical Works (Troitskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod) (Engineers G.V. Vishnevskiy and V.I. Kokoreva) investigated the heat transfer and resistance of bundles of tubes with different designs of wire fins. As a result

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Tubes with wire fins of optimum dimensions for the gas coolers of electrical generators. (Cont.)

110-6-13/24

of the investigation a fin design was found which makes it possible to reduce the weight of the tubes by 30% and the size by 40% as compared with the tubes used until recently. The main dimensions of the three most successful designs of wire-fin tubes and of the old design are given in Table 1. The increase in the efficiency of the new tube as compared with the old is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, which give the characteristics of the air coolers for a 50-megawatt generator using the existing and the new tube designs. Similar comparisons are made in Table 2. Fig. 4 gives design curves for determination of the heat transfer coefficient using wire fin tubes of type No. 9, and Fig. 5 gives a curve for determination of the hydraulic resistance to flow over the outside of this type of tube. Similar curves for the other two improved types of tube are given in Figs. 6-9. Formulae are given for the preparation of similar curves for the hydrogen coolers of generators. The experimental data in respect of heat transfer to air for the old design of tubes is in agreement with the heat transfer curves used by the Elektrosila Works.

Card 2/3

Tubes with wire fins of optimum dimensions for the gas coolers of electrical generators. (Cont.)

110-6-13/24

The experimental data of the resistance of these tubes is somewhat higher than the works' figures, because in the present tests the tubes were somewhat closer than in the factory coolers.

There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-technical Institute. (Vsesoyuznyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut).

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 891

Salikov, Aleksey Prokof'yevich

Gazoturbinnyye ustanovki (Gas-turbine Power Plants) Moscow, - Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 288 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Shuvalov, G I.; Tech. Ed.: Voronin, K.P.

PURPOSE: This book may be of interest to engineering and technical workers in the field of power engineering. It may be also useful to students specializing in this subject at vuzes.

COVERAGE: This book gives general information on various gas-turbine power plants in the United States, Canada, Latin America, England France, other European countries, Asia and Africa. The Soviet Union and the Satellites are excluded. The author lists 191 stationary gas-turbine power plants, and gives the name of the manufacturer, purpose, year of construction, and the general characteristics of the power plant, of the turbine and of the compressor. No personalities are mentioned. There are 106 references, of which 12 are Soviet, 81 English, 12 German and 1 Swedish.

Card 1/6

96-58-2-18/23

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Gas-turbine Installations Working on a Closed Cycle (Gazoturbinnyye ustanovki, rabotayushchiye po zamknutomu protsessu)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No 2, pp 80 - 88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After a brief account of the main existing closed-cycle gas-turbine installations, with particular reference to the Escher-Wyss turbine at St. Denis, France, the John Brown turbine at Dundee and a German turbine at Ravensburg, the article considers the operating principles of closed-cycle gas turbines, their advantages and disadvantages.
The Escher-Wyss 2 000 kW gas-turbine installation is then described in full detail, with test results, followed by an account of combustion-type air heaters, with drawings of the equipment at St. Denis, Dundee and Ravensburg. Regenerative air heaters are similarly treated.
The gas turbines at St. Denis, Dundee and Ravensburg are next examined in more detail with reference to their layout. In order to increase the efficiency of closed-cycle gas turbines, attempts are made to use the heat of the gas or air, for example, for heating. Thus, in the Ravensburg set, water will be heated to a temperature of 70 - 75 °C for central heating and other purposes. However, it is more difficult to use the waste heat in closed

Cardl/2

96-58-2-18/23

Gas-turbine Installations Working on a Closed Cycle

rather than in open-cycle sets. Closed-cycle turbines can use other working substances besides air, such as helium or CO_2. Helium is of particular advantage for this purpose. Closed-cycle turbines are used in atomic power installations, the combustion-type heater being replaced by the atomic reactor. In 1958, the firm of Escher-Wyss will deliver a 10 000 kW closed-cycle gas turbine to the Soviet Union for operation on the dust of Moscow Basin coal.
There are 14 figures, 3 tables and 10 references, 8 of which are English and 2 Swiss.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2
1. Gas turbines-Installations 2. Gas turbines-Test methods
3. Gas turbines-Test results

SALIKOV, A P

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P. (Cand.Tech·Sci.) 96-3-22/26

TITLE: Vanadium corrosion of gas turbine blading and methods of preventing it. (Vanadiyevaya korroziya lopatok gazovykh turbin i sposoby eye predotvrashcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.3. pp.86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the problem of vanadium corrosion of gas turbine blading. Reference is made to the experience of the firms of John Brown, General Electric, Ruston Hornsby, Parsons and others. The first part of the article deals with the resistance of different steels and alloys to vanadium corrosion and numerous steel analyses and test results are given. The article then discusses the prevention of vanadium corrosion by use of fuel oil additives. Vanadium corrosion can be practically prevented by the use of such additives as magnesium oxide and zinc oxide. The presence in the fuel of very small amounts of lead greatly accelerates vanadium corrosion. There are 4 figures, 6 literature references (1 Russian, 5 English Language)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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SOV/96-59-4-15/21

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Two-unit Thermal Electric Power Station of 1,100 MW Capacity (Dvukhblochnaya teplovaya elektricheskaya stantsiya moshchnost'yu 1100 Mvt)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 80-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a straightforward description of a new 1,100 MW station for the Central Electricity Generating Authority that is to be constructed in Yorkshire and commence operation in 1962. The description is throughout taken from English technical journals and is given without special comment. There are 8 figures and 6 English references.

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SOV/96-59-5-8/19

AUTHORS: Salikov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Glazov, S.V., Engineer and Klitin, N.P., Engineer

TITLE: A New Type of Non-Tubular Regenerator for Gas-Turbine Installations (Novyy tip netrubchatogo regeneratora gazoturbinnykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 46-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although regenerators are of the utmost importance in gas-turbine installations, a good design has not yet been evolved. Tubular regenerators are mostly of large size and weight; table 1 gives the characteristics of those used with a number of Soviet and foreign gas turbines. Rotating regenerators are small and light but are subject to considerable leakages of hot air into the gas space. Because of the need to develop small and light regenerators the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute proposed a new ribbed-plate type of heating surface, which was used in the construction of regenerators. A sketch of the ribbed-plate construction is given in Fig 1 and it is described in the text. Bending of the ribs and welding them to the plates present no special difficulties. A photograph of a ribbed-plate element manufactured from

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cold-rolled steel sheet is shown in Fig 2. Regenerator heating surfaces may be made by assembling these ribbed plates either as shown in Fig 3a or as shown in Fig 3b. In each case gas flows through the channels between one pair of sheets and air between the next pair of sheets and so on. The arrangement of headers is sketched in Fig 4. The units can be used to build up a regenerator heating surface which may be either rectangular or cylindrical. Regenerators based on this construction were designed for a gas turbine of 50 MW, the operating conditions of which are given. A sketch of the rectangular form of regenerator is given in Fig 5; two such units are required for a 50 MW turbine. The construction of the regenerator is described and performance and other relevant data are recorded in Table 2. A cylindrical regenerator in which the air is delivered to the outside of the cylinder is illustrated in Fig 6 and the construction is described. If necessary, the central part of the regenerator may be used to by-pass

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some of the gas. Performance and other useful data are given in the second part of Table 2. Other arrangements are, of course, possible and a sketch of a design with internal air supply is offered in Fig 7. It is concluded that ribbed-sheet surfaces have considerable possibilities for regenerator design. The types of regenerator described in the article are much cheaper and smaller than existing types. There is no special difficulty in manufacturing or assembling the new regenerators. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

SOV/96-59-6-15/22

AUTHOR: Salikov, A.P. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Centralised Heat-Supply to Towns from Atomic Power Stations (Tsentralizovannoye teplosnabzheniye gorodov ot atomnykh stantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 77-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of countries are interested in the use of atomic stations for centralised heat-supply, notably the U.S.A. and Sweden. This article is a fairly full review of an American and a Swedish paper on the subject.
There are 9 figures, and 2 English references.

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SALIKOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KATSMAN, A.B., red.; SLUZHITEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Foreign gas-turbine installations using liquid fuel] Zarubezhnye gazoturbinnye ustanovki na zhidkom toplive. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 138 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Gas turbines)

S/110/60/000/010/006/014
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Tulin, S.N., Engineer and [redacted], A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles With Strip Ribbing

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.10, pp.33-36

TEXT: The All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, in addition to investigating heat transfer and resistance in tube bundles with wire ribbing (Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, No.6 and Teploenergetika, 1958, No.3), has also studied two tube bundles with strip ribbing, one made by the "Uralelektroapparat" Works and the second by TsNIITMASh. The "Uralelektroapparat" tubes are made of brass and have ribbing of corrugated copper foil 0.2 mm thick. The TsNIITMASh tubes are cold drawn of copper grade M-2. Tube dimensions and geometry are given. The experimental studies of heat transfer and hydraulic resistance in the ribbed tube bundles were made in an open wind tunnel of 270 x 300 mm. The bundles consisted of 44 vertical tubes arranges in eight rows, the tubes in

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the bundles being arranged at the apexes of equilateral triangles. The distance between the ribbing of neighbouring tubes was 1 to 3 mm. All the tubes in the bundles served as calorimetric heaters using direct current. One measuring calorimeter was installed in each row. The instrumentation is described and the criterial relationship used in working out the results are given. The main test results are plotted and tabulated. The results that should have been expected on the basis of previously-published formulae were calculated and agreement with experiment was found to be good. In order to compare the two constructions with one another and with the wire-ribbed tubes of the "Elektrosila" Works and the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, a technical-economic calculation was carried out and the results are given. It is stated that the cold-drawn tubes use 50% more metal than the "Elektrosila" tubes. The saving of non-ferrous metal when using the tubes of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute is 22 to 36%. Water coolers built up of tubes of TsNIITMASh and wire ribbed tubes

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The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles With Strip Ribbing of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute occupy the same space. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1959

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SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Indexes of power engineering in Great Britain. Teploenergetika 8 no.7:86-88 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Great Britain--Electric power)

SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Peak load gas turbine with air storage. Teploenergetika 8 no.8:85-88 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas turbines)

SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Statistics on world power supply. Teploenergetika 8 no.10:[illegible]
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Power resources)

SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal electric power plant with units having each a capacity of 650 Mw. Teploenergetika 9 no.2:89-90 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(United States--Electric power plants)

SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Swedish underground thermal electric power plant with a capacity of 900 Mw. Teploenergetika 9 no.5:78-79 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Sweden--Electric power plants)

SALIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical characteristics of U.S.A. block type thermal systems with individual unit capacity ranging from 200 to 1,000 Mw, to be put into operation during the period from 1960 to 1966. Teplognergetika 9 no.5:79-84 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(United States--Electric power plants)